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Bishop Doane and the Liquor Question

In his address to the Episcopal Diocesar Convention at Albany on Tuesday, Bishop DOARE took the ground that the State should leave the sale of liquor to be gov erned by the law of supply and demand and should not undertake "to exercise an special control" over the traffic "other than that which it exercises over the sale of other things." The present method of giving it special privileges by license and subjecting it to special restrictions, he argued drives it into combination for the use of its political influence in defence of its business interests The way to get the saloons out of politics the Bishop of Albany thinks, is to cease to make their business peculiar by a legal treatment which separates and distinguishes it from trade generally. If they were thus left to take their chances along with the rest, he believes, with good reason, that no more liquor would be sold, for "there would be no more liquor saloons than the thirst of the neighborhood requires." Having no longer need to exert political influence for their protection against legal discrimination, the saloons would cease to be "centres of political power."

Of course, these views of Bishop DOANE are not novel, but it is novel that they should be adopted by a high dignitary of the Church and declared so conspicuously. They will excite the more attention and provoke the more discussion because they are uttered at a time when the liquor question is about to receive the special consideration of the whole Episcopal pulpit. Next Sunday has been set apart very generally by the Bishops of the Episcopal Church as Temperance Sunday, and as the clergy will then devote their sermons to the discussion of the subject, Bishop Doane's suggestions are likely to have a wide influence upon the manner of its treatment. They will set the clergymen to thinking and lead their thoughts into a new direction.

Undoubtedly the liquor trade enjoys apecial advantages under our present excise laws. The system of license tends to the restriction of competition. It is not a trade into which every one is free to enter. A liquor dealer must obtain the special privflege of a license, and consequently he enjoys peculiar protection against competition in his business. In return, he subjects himself to special legal regulations. He is under the special guardinnship of the law, and hence his interest is directly concerned in the character of the law relating to him. He becomes, perforce, a politician for self-protection. Inasmuch as the law surrounds him with special restrictions he naturally seeks to obtain compensation for them in legislation extending his special privileges. He wants his peculiar business to be particularly exempted from the operation of the law forbidding trade generally on Sunday, and in this de mand he is supported by the large part of the community who want to buy his bever ages on that day. Accordingly, he becomes prominent in politics, and political parties may be tempted to gain his favor by conceding his demands

Thus it happens, as Bishop DOANE says that dealers engaged in a trade which is treated by the law as so far dangerous that it requires special regulation, are encouraged "in demanding privileges which are neither asked by nor accorded to the people who sell safe and valuable necestaries are able to exercise a powerful political influence to secure them. The remedy he would apply is to take the liquor business out of such a position of advantage, put it in the same category with trade generally and thus leave it "to be governed by the same law which forbids the sale of ordinary things on Sunday, and punishes all illegal sellers of adulterated or unwholesome food.'

The suggestion is well worthy of the care ful consideration of the pulpit. So far as the liquor dealers themselves are concerned. the Sunday question would be settled finally by Bishop DOANE's plan of treatment; but the demand for Sunday beer and spirits is not satisfied by it. It is not because the saloon keepers want to open that the opposition to the Sunday closing law is so powerful in politics; it is because so great part of the people want the saloons open for their own convenience. They want the saloons open so that they can satisfy their appetite for drink, not in order that the saloon keepers may make money. But if the Church takes the ground held by Bishop DOANE, it will occupy a strong position from which to attack the advocates of Sunday liquor. By conceding to the liquor trade free field during the week as a proper and legitimate trade, it will have the more reason to demand that like other business is shall be made subject to the Sunday laws.

Where Will the Sultan Go?

Assuming that the threatened collapse of the Turkish empire will take place, and that some one of the suggested schemes of partition will be carried out, we are still confronted with the question: What will be come of the Sultan? It is true that the inquiry does not particularly interest ABDUI HAMID, for were his power once broken or even his palace guards unfaithful, he would undoubtedly meet with the fate of ABDUL AZIZ at the hands of his indignant subjects. But a successor will be found among OTHMAN's descendants, and the six Christian States, which have undertaken to administer the Ottoman assets, will have to consider with what kind and measure of authority he shall be in vested, and to what place of residence he shall be assigned. Shall he be allowed to keep a contracted temporal dominion, and, if so, where; or will he be suffered simply to retain his spiritual pretensions as the Pope of Islam, like the last representatives of the Abbassid caliphate? Even in the latter event, it will be difficult to decide upon his place of sojourn.

It used to be taken for granted that, when the Sultan had been driven from Europe and stripped of his outlying possessions, he would be permitted to retire to Broussa, the ancient capital of the Osmanli, whence he might rule the great peninsula of Anatolia with, perhaps, the exception of the specially Armenian provinces contiguous to Russian territory. But at the date of the Crimean war, or even as late as the last Russian-Turkish contest, very little was known civil and criminal, that there should be a

about the internal condition of Asia Minor, and the Western nations did not compre hend to what a hell on earth they would condemn the Armenian and Greek Christians, who are scattered all over that region, by establishing at Broussa the soured and humbled Sultan and the vindictive remnant of the European Turks. No such horrible sacrifice of subject Christian populations would now be tolerated by enlightened public opinion. A European Congress would recognize the duty of dealing with Anatolia as the Congress of Berlin dealt with Bosnia, and of averting the deadly outcome of religious and race antagonism through the firm, impartial administration of a European power. The same thing may be said f Syria, and even of the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris, for there are many Armenian and some Greek Christians

n Mosul, Bagdad, and Bassorah. The only parts of the Ottoman Empire where the population may be described as exclusively Mohammedan, and where, therefore, no precautions would need to be taken on the score of Moslem antipathy to Christians, are Arabia and Tripoli. But to Arabia the Sultan could not go. His pretensions to caliphal authority, based on a dubious transfer of Abbassid claims, which themselves were questionable, have always been eyed askance at Mecca, and at the first proof of military collapse on his part, would be scornfully rejected by the countrymen of the Prophet. In Tripoli also, aside from the fact that Italy is counting on this section of North Africa as her share of the Ottoman estate, the Turkish Sultan would encounter bitter opposition from his coreligionists. Almost all the Tripolitan sheikhs are affiliated to the Senusiya confraternity, which was founded by the austere Moslem reformer, SENUSI, and which has always repudiated the assumption of spiritual supremacy by the ruler at Constantinople.

There is, then, no considerable region where the Ottoman Sultan could, with any assurance of safety for his Christian subjects and of safety for himself, exercise for an extended period the combined functions of a temporal and apiritual potentate. Supposing, how ever, that he should renounce his claim to temporal rule, and fall back upon his caliphal rights, of which in the belief of millions of Moslems he cannot be divested. might not a place of refuge be allotted to him within the dominions of some Christian power which already numbers many Mo hammedans among its subjects? There are four such powers, to wit, England, Russia, Austria, and France. But would England wish to place the head of what has been hitherto deemed orthodox Islam among the fifty million Mohammedans of India; would the Czar consider him a desirable resident in the lately conquered Khanates of Central Asia; would Austria want him in the recently occupied provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina; would France welcome him to Algeria, the Mos lem inhabitants of which are by no means

reconciled to the rule of the unbeliever? The more one thinks of it, the less easy does it seem to answer the question: How shall the Ottoman Sultan be disposed of ! Perhaps it may be deemed expedient to treat him as NAPOLEON I. was treated after his first abdication in 1814; that is, to assign to him an income suited to his rank, and to give him possession of some island in full sovereignty, where he could lead a dignified existence and be out of harm's way. There is but little ground for fear that from such an Elba the deposed Turk would return.

Imperfect Reform.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, will be an important day in the history of the judiciary of this county and judicial district. On that day the Superior Court of the city of New York, established by an act passed by the Legislature on March 81, 1828, will cease to exist as a separate tribunal, and its business will be consolidated with that of the Supreme Court, to the bench of which the present Superior Court Judges will be transferred. On the same day, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York the oldest tribunal in this State, established in 1686, will cease also to exist, and as section 5 of Article VI. of the amended State Constitution declares, "the seals, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to" this court shall be deposited in the office of the County Clerk, and "all actions and proceedings" then pending in the Court of Common Pleas "shall be transferred to the Supreme Court for hearing and determination." The present Judges of he Court of Common Pleas will serve out the remainder of their respective terms as Judges of the Supreme Court. Still another tribunal of great antiquity, the Court of Over and Terminer, the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, or rather the branch of the Supreme Court for the trial of criminal actions, will, on and after Jan. 1, cease as a separate tribunal to have any existence here, and the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by this court is vested in the Supreme Court. Along with these changes there will be another, in the Court of General Sessions, to the bench of which, by special act of the last Legislature, an additional Judge (elected by the voters ten days ago) was added. Instead, therefore, of four General Sessions Judges, as there now are, an awkward and unsatisfactory number in cases of disagreement between the Judges there will be five, and, no doubt, the trial of criminal actions, much blocked and impeded of late years, on account of the insufficiency of Judges and of court accommodations, will be much expedited.

But all these changes will necessarily fall hort of the expectations of those who proected them, unless there is, on or before Jan. 1, 1896, a radical and summary change in the office of the Sheriff. This important post is now held, so to speak, by a grotesque and incompetent political misfit, whose precise legal designation no one seems to know, but who is sometimes called EDWARD JANUAR HOPFEN DAMSEN. He is the Sheriff or Landvogt of New York, in the first year of a three years' term of official service.

The Sheriff of the county of New York, as we have heretofore stated, bears to the courts of this city the same relation that a servant does to a master. That is to say, these courts render certain orders or deci sions, which it is the duty of the Sheriff to carry into effect. Thus, if one of the civil courts enters up a judgment against a defendant, it is the duty of the Sheriff to collect that judgment or so much of it as he can by levy and execution. If one of the criminal courts finds a defendant guilty of an offence and sentences him to a term of imprisonment, it is the duty of the Sheriff to transport him to the place of incarceration, and, for that purpose, he is the agent of servant of the criminal tribunal. The courts push the button; the Sheriff does the rest. It is essential to the proper administration of justice, to a becoming and decorous observance of the orders of the courts

Sheriff in office to carry them out; competent, of fair intelligence, familiar with the English language, capable of keeping the jail doors closed from the inside, and not a stranger to the amenities and usages of official life in the United States. Such a Sheriff New York has not got at present and it is from all considerations desirable that on or before Jan. 1, 1896, when the changes we have spoken of will go into

effect, there should be a Sheriff of the sort. DAMSEN will not resign so long as his salary is paid regularly. The accumulating evidence of his own incompetency being in English, he does not understand it, perhaps The indictments and presentments of Grand Juries, Federal and civil, being also in English, appear to be incomprehensible to him. Although already arraigned at the bar of justice on a criminal indictment, under which he is awaiting trial, he still persists in supposing that this is one of the formalities of court procedure, which he seems to class with the drinking of a toast at a Sheriff's dinner.

There are only two ways of getting rid of Damsen before Jan. 1, only two, apart from his summary conviction by a jury. The first of these methods is as follows: If the citizens of New York will raise a fund to pay Damsen an amount as large, or larger, than his present monthly salary, RIDDER and OTTENDORFER will agree, it is said, to get him out, provided that they are not expected to contribute to the fund.

The second, and better way, is this: For Sovernor MORTON to remove DAMSEN after formal hearing of the charges against him. We understand that this is the course which is to be followed, in order to get rid of him before Jan. 1, 1896.

Gen. Miles on Coast Defence.

The new commander of the army makes the chief burden of his first report the urgent need of protecting the seaboard. The warning is timely, in view of the subjects of controversy now existing or likely to arise between us and other nations. An undefended seacoast may mean timid diplomacy. where a great naval power is feared.

With the lack of adequate coast defence. too, it is useless to reckon up the size of our population, and to say how many soldiers a nation of seventy millions could put into the field. The question of landing troops here for field fighting and for the capture of important cities after marches need not concern us at all. The danger is in the bornbardment and reduction of open ports by powerful fleets. As Gen. MILES has pointed out, the exaction of tremendous indemnities would cripple our own power of resisting and increase the enemy's power of aggression; and the indemnity might cover not only money, but the staple products of the country.

The difficulty is not in the lack of a suitable programme of defence. That subject has been fully covered, and it is well known exactly how many guns, mortars, and mining easemates are needed for a perfect defence of all ports that run any risk of attack. But at the present rate of progress these defences will take fifteen or twenty years to complete, and what Gen. MILES urges is that the most essential part of the work ought to be completed much sooner.

In order to do that one new feature might be the establishment of an additional gun factory, under the charge of the Ordnance Department, on the Pacific coast. With such an addition to the gun-making facilities at present enjoyed, both from public and private establishments, it would be possible to put the leading ports of the country more rapidly into a state of reasonable protection. For, as Gen. MILES points out, the introduction of disappearing guns has essentially changed the problem of emplace ments. The chief need is of heavy ordnance although, of course, suitable batteries should be constructed.

It has sometimes been said that if expenditures for forts should be devoted instead to ships, these latter could be used not only in protecting our harbors, but in carrying on aggressive operations against an enemy's ports. But, on the other hand, the forts when built and armed require very little expense to take care of them in time of peace Keeping even a single battle ship in commission costs a great deal, and the repair of ships is especially expensive as compared with that of forts. Land and floating defences have each their part to play in a proper system of defence, and do not antagonize each other. The building up of the navy has gone forward very creditably, but coast defence has certainly proceeded slowly

in proportion to what is needed. The suggestion of Gen. MILES, that all funds derived from the sale of abandoned military reservations might by law b turned over to the uses of coast defence, is worthy of note. At least, if such funds were available for purchasing the sites for new batteries, they would be clearly put to a proper use, as a simple exchange of one military reservation for another. Nearly ten years ago SAMUEL J. TILDEN wrote to Mr. CARLISLE his famous letter pointing out that in twelve seaports which he named the property exposed to destruction by hostile fleets could not be less in value than \$5,000,000,000. His call upon Congress o begin the work of protection was indeed needed, but the work has gone on too slowly. More liberal appropriations for it, in order that the leading ports may the sooner be put into a condition of defence, is the duty of the hour.

The Russian Thistle.

The appearance of the Russian thistle or cactus at Weehawken, whither its seeds were probably brought on a freight car, gives the East a vital interest in this pest of agriculture, which has long been troubling the Northwest. Since it is thought to have come to our shores, about the year 1878, in some black flaxseed brought over by an immigrant, there is nothing incredible in believing that it may more recently have taken a free ride to the banks of the Hudson, and there made itself at home. In the nature of the case it is an enemy to be dealt with by local effort, or, if necessary, by State legislation, and Secretary MORTON has shown when and how it can best be destroyed.

In the last Congress, Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota introduced a bill to approprinte \$1,000,000 from the Treasury for the extirpation of the Russian thistle. It was argued that there was an analogy between such an undertaking and the work of setting apart reservoirs for irrigation in the arid West, or the employment of public funds to keep out cholera or yellow fever. It was further suggested, in order to avoid the objection that Congress ought not to enter States and dig up noxious plants upon farms privately owned, as it might have to do in order to get rid of this pest, that the \$1,000,000 proposed should be distributed among the States, for their own use of it, in a ratio to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture's estimate of the cost of extirpating the thistle where it is found.

A further argument for the intervention

should eradicate the thintle from their lands by their unaided efforts, it would reappear upon lands belonging to the United States and that in six of the States especially affected by this pest the United States held

about one-third of the acreage.

But Congress wisely decided that, while the Russian thistle is a great nuisance to farmers, it was no part of the mission of the general Government to go into the business of weeding private lands. As to the plea that the Russian thistle is found upon public lands, Secretary MORTON made the point that these constituted "only a small part of the infested area, the rule being that t is only after the sod has been broken and ploughed that the thistle thrives." Thus the public lands have probably been invaded from those held privately. Certainly it would be a strapge increase of power in the Federal Government to enter upon private farms and destroy crops there. The queer theory has sometimes been advanced that it is the duty of Congress to furnish relief, because the Russian thistle was introduced here under laws which it had passed. But it would be rather a big job for Congress to undertake to furnish a remedy for all the ills that have resulted from the entrance into this country either of undesirable persons or of merchandise that has led to losses and crimes.

The country at large must not be looked to for support of Senator HANSBROUGH'S bill, if introduced again during the coming winter, because the objections to it are as fundamental as ever. The immediate need is to apply local effort to the extirpation of the weed wherever it exists; and, in fact, everything can be done in that way which Congress could do with the use of the pub lic money.

A Belated Commission.

An act creating a Commission to recom nend changes in the methods of legislation in this State was passed by the last Legislature, and became a law with the approval of the Governor on June 15, 1895. Within twenty days thereafter, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, Governor MORTON appointed five persons to constitute a Commission, whose duties were to "investigate in relation to the organization and government of the Legislature, the introduction and progression of bills, and generally in relation to legislative business and methods."

The Commission thus appointed consists of Lieutenaut-Governor Sayroy Jour J. LINSON, D. E. AINSWORTH, JOHN S. KENYON, and SIMON STERNE.

Under the law, it is made the duty of these gentlemen to report to the Governor, on or before the first of December next, any changes in the methods of legislation which the Commission may deem desirable.

It is evident that the members either look upon their own functions as exceedingly unmportant, or regard their labors as very light; for they have taken only a fortnight, and indeed less than a fortnight, in which to do all their work. They met in the rooms of the Bar Association in this city. says the New York Tribune, and began their labors on Tuesday afternoon of the present week. "After having organized by the election of Lieutenant-Governor Saxton as Chairman, the Commissioners considered various propositions as to their duties, but arrived at no conclusion. They then adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 10:30 . M."

There was no need of any such Commission at all. Investigations of this kind can be better made by standing committees or special committees of the Legislature itself The statute under which this Commission was appointed, by requiring the Governor to designate the Commissioners within twenty days after it took effect, evidently contemplated that the members should de vote months, instead of days, to their labors. The perfunctory manner in which the Comnissioners have attended to their duties, delaying all action until this late day, indicates an entire failure on their part to appreciate the trust reposed in them by Gov ernor Monton.

The Work of Explorers in Egypt.

A bulletin has been issued by the Egyptian Service of Antiquities which summarized the work accomplished during last year's campaign of excavations (1894-1895). From the introductory financial statement, it appears that the credit of the department omes from two sources, the appropriation voted with the Egyptian budget, which meets the pay roll and expenses of researches, and the tax collected from tourists (one Egyptian pound, about \$5), entitling them to free admission under the care of keepers, as at Pompeii, to all the ancient monuments of upper Egypt. This tax was established to protect the tourists from the extortions of the so-called guides, and also to save the monuments from the depre dations of the same tourists. The proceeds of this tax are devoted to clearing and keep-

ing in order all the edifices of interest. From the preceding year there was a bal ance of 395 Egyptian pounds, which, added to a receipt of 2,587 Egyptian pounds, made total of 2,982, or about \$14,910. It has been the policy under the present director to concentrate, so far as possible, the bulk of the expenses and action on one point at a time. The work at Koumb-Ombos, having been finished during last winter, the total clearing of the buildings at Medinet-Abou was undertaken. In the portion situated between the plain and the great pylon of RAMESES III. all the encumbrances were re moved, and the funeral chapels of the Prinof PSAMETICOUS'S family (XXVI. dynasty) were brought to light. The small temple and building of RAMESES III. were also put in repair. At Karnak the work was limited to the clearing of a chapel built by TAHARKA, PSAMOUTHIS, and HACORIS in front of the great western pylon.

The tourist fund provided for the expenses of minor works at Matarieh, for the clearing of an obelisk at Biban-el-Molouk, for un covering the tomb of King SET-NEKHT. and also of Tomb No. 11 (RAMESES III.), and lastly for the clearing of the spees of King HOMB-HEB. In spite of all these undertakings there was left a balance of the tourists fund of 1,889 Egyptian pounds, which will enable the department to devote attention to the world-famed temples of Karnak. The cost of the excavations in the necropolis of Saggarah, Dashour, already described in THE SUN, Stout Abydos, and Gournah, was paid out of the State appropriations. Thus t appears that, although the activity of the ervice was concentrated on Medinet-Abou and Dashour, the other points of interest in Egypt were by no means neglected.

A very striking remark, and one well deerving of everybody's thought, was made by one of the doctors who appeared as an exper rituess in the HANNIGAN case:

"The loss of a night's sleep, or the eating of a bad It is a true saying and a wise one. It contains both science and philosophy. It sounds a warning to ail those people who violate the natural Congress was that, even if the States | laws of sleep or the scientific laws of feeding. After eight or mine hours of sound sleep, un-disturbed by the nightmure or the troubles of life; after a light breakfast of wholesome victuata unmixed with weighty thought the rea ing powers of a healthy, gritty, and reasona-person ought to be at their very best until well along in the afternoon, if not till nightfall If one has to keep his reasoning faculties on the go for eight or ten bours after breakfast, he had better not take a nap in the daytime, or eat much, and he must refrain from drinking strong

New parties and parts of parties spring up and bloom for a season or straightway wither; and some are happy in original and poetic names, and some depressed by commo chilling appellations. It may be that there i

sothing but letters and sounds in a name. It may be that the Hon, WILLIAM L. STRONG whose middle name is an orphan initial. heading no family of letters, is as proud s the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT. The name of Jon has not been enough to sink the climbing spirit of the Hon. J. EZERIEL HEDGES; and doubtless REGINALDS and ETHEL RERTS by the score are walking on their uppers or pining for a pipe of tobacco in the poorh Yet to be well named is as seemly a thing, in its egree, as to be well favored. How tame sounds Probibitionist" compared with the warlike chant of "Goo Goo!" What flat prose publican," and what golden poetry "Gazoo"" At the same time the instinct for a poetic political nomenclature may be carried to excess.

It is difficult, for instance, not to find a certain passionate exuberance in the name of the latest Definocratic faction in southwestern Texas, 'the Bexar County Rots." The Hon. WARNER MILLER is enjoying imself hunting in his usual preserve, the Dis-

mal Swamp. He knows every inch of it. He has been there before many a time. He will send any shape of fowl or beast that he hits to the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT (express paid at the New York end) in grateful recognition of his own services to the Republicans in the late nunicipal campaign.

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY has hopped gayly from his perch in the genealogical tree and accepted the nomination which the Bostor Democrats have voluntarily bestowed upon him at his request. Mr. QUINCY is perhaps the most expert political engineer in Massachusetts, and he is well liked by most of the Democratic politicians and voters, barring the numerous patriots for whom he has been unable to get Consulships, Postmasterships, and other odd jobs. He is a longheaded old man. We say "old" advisedly, and throw the calendar away. We are credibly informed that he had a heavy moustache at the age of four and smiled again. Two of his name have been Mayors of Boston, and he would be the third. It is his ambition, and he has tiptoed elusively through the lanes of politics for some years in pursuit of it. Yet he would not be disappointed if he didn't get it. Josian is a stoic. He doesn't care a rap.

It is worth mentioning that Mr. QUINCY, who must now be thirteen centuries old, was a class-mate, at Cambridge, of Mr. Theodore Roose. VELT, who is not yet out of his teens. Ouriousl' enough, Mr. QUINCY can shut up in a day nearly as much as Mr. Roosevelt can converse.

Like Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. QUINCY is a re former. His specialty is Democratic civil service reform, a modern expression of the great and inexpugnable doctrine," To the victors be long the spoils."

An excellent choice for Hawaiian Minister at Washington is the Hon, F. M. HATCH of Honolulu. He was one of the founders and organizers of the young republic, and he served it until recently as Minister of State. His correspondence with the British Government about a year ago was well fitted to enlighten that Government in regard to Hawaiian affairs and the rights of the republic. Mr. HATCH, before taking office, was one of the most distinguished nembers of the Honolulu bar. We believe that he will serve his country well and wisely at Vashington.

It is pitiful to see persons who loathe plutocrats and Wall street still consenting to reeive the notes of national banks. Do they not know that Grand Master Restman Sovereign oycotted those pieces of polluted paper Sept. 1. and has just repeated the borcott with roice which has caused much damage to real estate at Washington and elsewhere? Is Sov-EREIGN to be disobeyed?

The British ship Penguin, under Commander Andrew F. Ballfour, has at last broken the deep-sea-sounding record held by Admiral when on the active list of our navy, and comnanding the Tuscarora, noted 4,655 fathoms, or 27.930 feet, which is about five and a third niles, in the region of Japan and the Kurile slands. That sounding beat by 80 fathoms the leepest made by the British ship Challenger, in her famous surveys about twenty years ago, and he deep hole then found was north of New Guinea. The depth reached by the Pengui ecently, was 4,900 fathoms, or 29,400 feet. The point sounded was a little south of the Tonga group, in the Pacific, not far from the Tropic of Capricorn. If the projects for trans-Pacific cables are pushed we may see additions to the records of soundings in that sea.

The G. M. W. of the Knights of Labor akes a "gloomy view of the future of labor." We do not. This country is grounded in labo and thought. It was built up by the thinker and the laborer. Neither of these parties can get along without the other. The welfare of each of them is essential to that of both of them. We, therefore, take a cheerful view of other of them flourish alongside of capital, all

Col. REUBE KOLB is at work again in Alabama, organizing the Populists and prepar ing to take possession of the State Governmen next summer. He is always taking possession of the State Government. But all the time the man behind the throne is SKAGGS, the immortal and invincible Skagos, the head of marble and the lungs of steel. You hear that KOLB is doing this and that. Never forget that SKAGGS is the man, the thinker, orator, statesman

The Highest Ground Against Ingersoll, To the Editor of The Sux—Sir: I note with pleasers the merited criticism of W. T. C. on Col. Ingersoil s published in to-day's Sux. This is only one to stance in many of Ingersoil's erroneous statements. The lasting criticism, though, to all of Ingersoil's ar-raignments of the Bible is the fact that the idea of any itleism of the infinite by the finite is totally for reasonable conception of the Deity, v York, Nov. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Why is it the Americans are such dreadful toadles? Why is it that the finest physical specimens of manhood and woman-tood are such dreadful cads? Oh! why is it so? It is so, beyond question; but I repeat, why is it? course, I have in my mind a recent titled wedding But these titled weddings are going on all the time. But these titled weddings are going on all the time, of the specimens of American maidons to more or less degenerate Englishmen of title. Are American men not good enough for American women? Or are women such inborn toadles to titles that they must possess them at any or all cost? We are the laughing stock of the whole world, and we don't seem to know it. Surely our American ears need scuteness or we would hear it when abroad, and our eyes must be defective or we would see it!

I am as Englishman by birth, but I love America and the country of my adoption, but I hat to see my country-women make such idiots of themselves. Why do they?

American Tondies-Well Bullt Cads.

do they? New York, Nov. 11.

Every Housewife Should Know This. From the Washington Evening Star. "William," she said gently, and yet in accents of re

"But this is the first time you have remembered

proof, "you remember that I gave you several letters to mail last week, don't you ?" 'Y-res: I remember it.'

since I gave them to you, isn't it?"
"I-I must confess that it is. How do you know?"
"I put a postal card addressed to myself among the lot, and it hasn't yet reached me. It only costs a cent. and I find that is a very effective way of keeping check on the rest of my mail. Now, dear, if you will hand me the letters?'Il run out and post them myself." SYRACUSE'S YOUNG MAYOR BERCT. Me Is Selecting Mis Appointees for The

STRACUSE, Nov. 14 .- James K. McGuire con finues to upset the calculations of the political rophets in central New York. He was elected Mayor because he had the young follows with office without paying attention to political cus-

tom or precedent.

Mr. McGuire is as Cathelic as his name suggesta. But strange as it may seem the Roman Catholics were far from solid in his behalf. Even Bishop Patrick A. Ludden at the outset of the municipal campaign published a letter in which, while Mr. McGuire was not mentioned, he indirectly threw his influence against the young Mayor elect.

The wiscacres have been watening Mr. Me-Guire with heads shaking and predicting that the city would be delivered over to the "demnition bow-wows," as they have seen fit , to term the young Democrats who have been ardent in McGuire's support. These predictions came to the cars of the incoming Mayor, and he replied in an interview: "I will fool them."

So far he is feeling them. He first decided upon the most prominent civil engineer in central New York, Howard Soule, for City Englneer. Mr. Soule has always been a Republican, but it made no difference to McGuire. He was the best engineer in the city, acknowledged to be so, and that was all that the new Mayor wanted to know. In the letter to Mr. Soule of fering him the place Mr. McGuire frankly agreed neither to ask for an appointment in the engineering department nor to allow any political friend to do so, and to allow absolutely no political interference in any of Mr. Soule's labors.

no political interference in any of Mr. Soule's labors.

The electrical effect of this declaration had not worn off before "the youngest Mayor in the United States" surprised them again. Interviewed regarding possible appointments to the Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners, he singled out Hamilton White, who has made a through study of fire-fighting methods and apparatus all over the world, but who happens to be a Republican.

"To disturb Mr. White in his official position," said Mr. McGuire, "would be to commit a crime against the municipality."

Mr. McGuire has been charged by the old-timers, led by William B. Kirk, with trying to set up a new Democratic dynasty in Syracuse, but now they are mystified.

KIDNAPPED A CAPITALIST. The Latest Exploit of Mexico's Most Pa-

mous Bandit Leads to His Death. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 14. - Mariano Mora, a capitalist and plantation owner of Puebla, has been kidnapped by the neted bandit, Gonzalo

Estava, assisted by two other outlaws. The bandits went to Mora's plantation at Santa Fé. and compelled him at the muzzle of revolvers to accompany them to the woods. Here they forced Mora to sign a ransom paper in the, sum of \$3,000, which he directed his wife to pay on presentation. The bandit leader's companions vere sent with the document to Mora's house, leaving the rancher and Estava alone together and shot his captor in the face, inflicting a painful but not fatal wound. This sudden turn of affairs staggered the bandit, who ran into the woods, followed by bullets from Mora's pistol.

The outlaw succeeded in escaping, but as soon as the report of the affair reached the Federal authorities a detachment of troops was despatched to effect his capture. On Tuesday the Jefo Politico of Texuacan found the outlaw in the town of Texcal. He had fortified himself in a small hut and made a desperate fight against heavy odds, and before he was killed succeeded in wounding one officer and three private soldiers. The body was taken to Texuacan, where the autopsy showed that he was shot eight times, three wounds being in the head. and shot his captor in the face, inflicting a pain-

LOW WATER IN ERIE CANAL. The Mills at Lockport Shut Down by Order

of Gov. Morton. BUFFALO, Nov. 14.-The mills at Lockport vere shut down this morning by order of Gov. Morton, and will remain suspended until the water in the canal at this end has reached the proper depth. Over 200 canal boats were ground yesterday between Buffalo and Penileton on account of the low water. An investigation was made, and it was found that it was in a measure due to the great quantities of water drawn from the canal at Lockport by the mills. On Tuesday night ex-Senator Laughlin. representing the canal boatmen, went to Albany, and yesterday had an audience with Gov. Morton on the subject. He asked the Governor for an order compelling the mills to suspend operations until the water rose. After advising with the State Engineer, the Governor decided to issue the order, which was in the form of a mandate from the Governor, and not in the manner of an injunction. The order was served upon the mill owners this morning, and by 8 o'clock all the mills had suspended and the water was rising, with every indication that the boats would soon be floated. bany, and yesterday had an audience with Gov

HOW TO EMPLOY CONVICTS.

A Suggestion that They Be Put to Work on a State Highway or on the Canals, ALBANY, Nov. 14.-The State Prison Com ission to-day listened to the views of Superin tendent Neal of the Eric county penitentiary Superintendent Markall of the Onondaga county penitentiary, and Superintendent Dearstyne of the Albany county penitentiary, as to the best method of employing the prisoners under the new Constitution, which prevents convict labor from coming in competition with outside labor after Jan. 1, 1897. All favored the Fassett law

under which they are now operating, and it was agreed that if this law was done away with the prison officials would be at a loss to provide occupation for the prisoners.

It was deemed impossible to employ convicts in small gaage in road making, but it was argued that it would be feasible to employ large numbers of men in one gang, either on a State highway running from New York to Buffalo or in working on the canals of the State under the highway running from New York to Buffalo or in working on the canals of the State under the \$9,000,000 bonding law. The prisoners could then be lodged in tents or barracks over night, and 250 guards could safely take care of 2,000 convicts. The Commission adjourned for two weeks.

DEPUTY CONWAY REINSTATED. Deputy Tax Commissioners Can't Be R.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court yester day, handed down a decision issuing a peremy tory writ of mandamus against the Commis sioners of Taxes, in which he orders them to reinstate John H. Conway in his office of deputy reintate John H. Conway in his office of deputy Tax Commissioner. Conway, who is a veterar of the war and of the Fire Department, was appointed to his place in 1893, and was removed from office last August without a trial or charges Conway had refused to resign, claiming that he was doing his work well and faithfully. The Court holds that the deputy Tax Commissioner are not really "deputies" in a sense that ex-cludes them from the protection of the Civil Service laws.

A conference was held yesterday in Postman ter Dayton's office concerning the intended im

Conference About Foreign Mails.

provement in the facilities for transmitting for eign mails for other cities direct from the ocea steamers to the railroad stations. See steamers to the railroad stations. Second As-sistant Postmaster-General Neilson and several of the managers of the steamship companies were present. Plans for putting into effect the proposed scheme for using Government trans-ports for conveying the mails from Quarantine were discussed, but no definite action will be taken until after Gen. Neilson reports to the de-partment at Washington as to the estimated cost of the undertaking, which was first sug-gested to the department by Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia.

Wholesale Miracle Working for the Uni-Pacific Railroad Company. From the Nebraska State Journal.

ORAHA, Nov. 9,-A most remarkable scene was wi nessed at the union depos this evening when 150 Union Pacific employees and their families boarded the train for Denver to be cured by Schintter weeks ago the Union Pacific posted a notice that free passes would be given to all employees who wished to go to Denver to be treated by this man. No general request was made for passes until yesterday, when they began to pour in. This is the result of she ex-perience of Division Superintendent Sutherland, who, after having been in a wreck three years ago, has been unable to move anything without pain and has been deaf. He was completely cured by schiatter. Another large company of employees will go to-mor-row. Some of the women were crying as they were etting on the train, and all were nervous, but full o faith that they would be cured. All along the line they were joined by other employees.

Not Destined to Be a New Woman. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat

From the M. Louis Giobe Democrat.

BEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 10.—A novel document was filed in the office of the County Recorder yesterday. It is a paper wherein Mrs. Belle Asher apprentices her daughter, Letha Asher, 9 years old, to Mary Jane Love to learn the trade and art of housekeeping.

LUDLOW STREET JAKE INSPECTED. Shortff Tamson Gives the Prison Investi-

George C. Holt, J. W. Hutchinson, and M. r. Round of the Prison Association Committee. authorized by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Sourt to make an inquiry into the administration of the city and county penal institutions

and submit a report to the Legislature, visited Essex Market prison yesterday.

The committee sniffed at the soup which was cooking for dinner in the kitchen, and said the kitchen accommodations were far seperior to those at the Tombs. The cells occupied by the prisoners were also inspected. The visitors expressed approval of the prison

and its arrangements at the conclusion of their The committee then visited Ludlow street jall, where Acting Warden Waldring said that the sanitary condition was not good, and that the water supply was insufficient. The cells were found to be clean and of sufficient size.

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the water supply was insufficient. The cells were
found to be clean and of sufficient size.
Sheriff Tamsen arrived at the Jall while the
committee was making its inspection. He said
that \$15,000 would be needed to put the jall
in proper condition.

The committee inquired as to the arrangements existing with the national authorities
for the care of Federal prisoners. The Sheriff
said that he got 75 cents a day for them. He
incidentally mentioned that the Government
had not paid for three years for the care of its
prisoners, and that the amount now due to the
city was about \$15,000. The committee will
seek to learn why this money is not paid.

Acting Warden Waldring said that prisoners
were no longer permitted to cat at what was
called "the Warden's table." Prisoners who
desire extra fare have meals brought in from
outside. At present all but one content
themselves with the meals furnished by the
jall. The committee denounces as an outrage
the practice of installment dealers who get unfortunate people who are unable to pay promotity incarcerated in Ludlow street jail. The
committee intends to look into this matter
searchingly. An fron fence has been erected
in the reception room of the jail since the escape of the Post Office robbers. It replaces a
wooden partition. The committee will probably
take testimony to-morrow in regard to that
escape.

WAR ON BEET SUGAR.

The Sugar Trust Declines to Sell a Cheaper Grade to Its Purchasers, OMARA, Nov. 14.-The growth of the beet

sugar industry in this State has attracted the attention of the Sugar Trust. Jobbers and dealers have been notified that if they sell the refined product of Nebraska factories the Trust will decline to sell them a cheaper grade. The worth of Nebraska made sugar is stored in worth of Nebraska made sugar is stored in warehouses in Omaha. The matter has been laid before the Manufacturers' and Consumers' Association, and efforts are making to get Western jobbers to agree to handle the Nebraska product regardless of consequences.

There is a strong home patronage sentiment in the State, which will, it is said, favor the Nebraska sugar maker in the fight. It is estimated that the year's output of Grand Island and Norfolk sugar factories will reach, if not exceed, a value of \$800,000, or nearly one-third of the total amount consumed in the State.

SUNBEAMS.

-Isleboro, Me., has neither a doctor, a lawyer, nor a pauper within its limits, according to the as returns.

—Pumpkins are just now worth \$3 a ton to the

Pennsylvania farmers, who raise them in large quan titles for the canning factories,
—San José, Cal., is planning to hold a carnival of oses next May, and already \$7,000 has been contributed toward paying the expenses.

-"Horsesho not facetiousness, caused the inscription.

—An A. P. A. candidate was elected Mayor of Sac-ramento, Cal, last week. His fight for the office was made openly by the A. P. A. and an organization of

Independent Citizens." -To be smothered in food was the odd fate that linn., the other day. In the bin over the stalls in which these borses were stabled were 1,400 bushels of oats. The bin broke, and the horses were smothe

under the oats.

Dennis Scott, reputed to be 107 years old, died at his home near Shieldsville, Minn., a few days ago. His age was said to be well authenticated. His hair had never turned gray, and until a few weeks ago he had always had good health, and had daily worked about his farm. Less than a year ago he rode ten mites on horseback to the city, transacted some business there, and then rode back again. He was born in county

-The whaling season just closed has been the worst ever experienced by the Arctic fleet. The total carch was twenty-six whales, the smallest in a number of years, and compared with the number of vessels it the fleet the smallest ever known. The steam whaler Orca caught only one whale, and was out the whole season. Only 40,000 pounds of whalebone was se-cured, and the price of the article is expected to louble before the sale of this year's product begins.

While women in many States are struggling for enfranchisement, the women living in some fifty cities in Michigan, who have long enjoyed the privilege of the first of next year. It is all a dreadful mistake, of theless. The mistake was through an on clauses. The mistake was through an omission in the clausest charter for the government of cities of the fourth class which was passed by the last Legislature In these cities women have long had the privilege of voting at school elections, but the new charter does not provide for this privilege.

-Hens have been remarkably industrious this year —Hens have been remarkably industrious this year, and, according to it. A. Foster of Winons. Minn., the man who cornered the egg market in Chicago last winter, the market is glutted with eggs. According to his information, there is an enormous surplus of eggs in the cold-storage warehouses throughout the country, the surplus over last year being about 100,000 cases, or 36,000,000 eggs. The price of eggs in Chicago now is 14% cents a dozen, which is said to be unprofitable; but, unless there is long continued cold weather during this month and December. Me. Foster eather during this month and December, Mr. Foster oesn't see much money in the egg market

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, woman, Fraulein Marie Schwartz, has been made for the first time director of a girl's public scho Vienna. All the male teachers in the city protested against the appointment. Verdi has gone to Milan to inspect the retreat for

aged musicians which is being erected at his expense near the Porta Magenta. It will cost \$100,000. The tect is Camillo Bolto, brother of the poet an Judie is going to act in Berlin. She says that Prance

and Germany ought to live on good terms with each other, and that she detests the thought of war, as she has two sons. Moreover, she wants to see Emperor William, who interests her greatly. Prof. Hermann Heliriegel, the agricultural chemist,

who discovered that leguminous plants absorb nitrogen from the air by means of micro-organisms on
their roots, and thus enrich the soil on which they
grow, died recently at Bernburg, aged 64 years.

A Franco-Scottish historical society has just been
formed in Edinburgh, which, besides encouraging the
study of the historical relations between Scotland and
France, proposes to buy the old "Colliger des way. France, proposes to buy the old "Collège des Ecossals" behind the Pantheon in Paris and turn it lasses house of study for Scottah students.

In the Böhmerwald, near Pilson, two gypsies foughs

a duel with knives for a girl, in her ; a due with kinver for a girt, in nor presence, one looked on the fight with great interest, and without interfering, till one stabbed the other to the heart, when she drew a revolver and shot the victor through the head. Bue stayed by the bodies till arrested A Schleswig-Holstein art union, which is trying to raise the money to buy Sulamann's painting, "The Striking of the Fiags of the Danish Warships, Christian

VIII. and Gefion, in the Eckernflord in 1849," asserts that Emperor William not only made notes for the picture, but painted in parts with his own hand. Herr Renngarten, a Russo-German journalist, who started from Riga on a tramp around the world in August, 1894, has reached Tashkend, in Turkestan, 4,000 miles from his starting point. He has lost a good deal in weight, but has not been sick a single

good deal in weight, but has not been sick a single day. He is going on to New York either by way of Kamchatka and Alaska or by Vindivostock, Japan, and San Francisco. Over \$14,000,000 will be at the disposal of the Institute of France, whose centenary was recently celebrated, when the Duc d'Aumaie dies. The income of he five academies that constitute the Institute i low \$140,000 a year, and the Govern makes a yearly grant of another \$140,000. The Duc d'Aumale's gift of the domains of Chantilly gives if

Lottery bonds will be issued to cover part of the expense of the 1900 Exhibition in Paris. For twenty france the holder will be entitled to twenty admisions to the Exhibition, to 25 per cent. di alone to the extinction, to so per cent shows and on the price of admission to all the side shows and on railroad fares, and to a share in the profits. He will, besides, have a chance at 6,000,000 francs in prises.

Myided into twenty-nine drawings, in four years.
This winter there are 28,700 students in the German universities, 4,697 of whom are studying theology, 5,192 law, 8,381 medicine, while 7,610 are under the philosophical faculty. There is a distinct failing off in the number of students of evangelical theology over last year. Berlin, with 4,265, has the largest students, then follow in orde Leipsic, and Bonn, while Ristock, with 418, has